Loudon Free Press.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN-Editor.

LOUDON:

JOHN A. PATTON, Esq., of Kingston, is A. G. CARDEN, and JAMES S. BONHAM, are also authorised to act as agents.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

Gen. WM. BRAZELTON, is our authoriz ed Agent at New-Market, Tennessee. SAN'L M. JOHNSTON, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Midway, Tennessee.

Notice.-We have been sending copies of this paper to the subscribers of the "Son of TEM-PERANCE." the publication of which we commenced at Knoxville, and discontinued before the year expired to establish the LOUDON FREE | peace and prosperity. Press. We have nearly closed out that engagement, and it now devolves upon those who desire to continue as subscribers to the Free Press to send on their names, which we hope the most of them will do.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We received the Message of PRESIDENT FILL-MORE, through the Postmaster at Dalton, on Tuesday the 6th, being the day upon which it

der our thanks for the same.

In reading this Message we felt a secret pride that we were an humble admirer of the great and good man who wrote it. The same correct sense of propriety so pre-eminently characteristic of Mr. FILLMORE, in all his public acts, may be traced into every line. It is short and comprehensive upon every point. Whether we view it as a literary production where skill in language is the end aimed at; or, as a State paper, carefully adjusting the checks and balances of diversified powers and antagonistic interests; we doubt whether a more perfect specimen can be produced. It would do honor to the heart and It was soon discovered that such was not the dehead of any of the great names belonging to sign of Great Britain, and satisfactory explana- in question was assented to by Costa Rica

Mr. FILLMORE has lived down much political vituperation and suspicion. He has been assailed at every point, and nothing but the wis- the first article of the convention of 1818 is still dom of his acts has sustained him. And now, a matter of importance. American fishing vesalthough the great party that placed him in power, is overwhelmed in defeat, none of the blame attaches to his name—he is to-day, treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so stronger than his party. His patriotic devotion far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just to his country, has won the esteem and affec. and liberal intention of the Home government,

E. T. & VA. RAYLROAD.—We are pleased to ing of the Stockholders met in Greeneville on Register, from which we learn that the convention was organised by the appointment of Gen. Jr., as Secretaries. The reports of the President, &c., exhibiting the affairs of the company in a flourishing condition-graduation, masonry on bridges, &c., steadily progressing, were read and adopted. The whole line is under contract save 15 miles between Knoxville and Strawberry Plains, which we are pleased to see advertised for proposals, and propositions have already been made. The Directory have acted wisely in determining to leave no part of the Road unprovided for, and while they do well to prepare United States and the British provinces. I the heavy grade along the line if capital is have thought that whatever arrangement may flush, they should concentrate their stronger efforts at that end promising the earliest connection-either at Knoxville or the Virginia line. There can be no doubt that the earliest connection may be made with the E. Tenn. & Ga. Railroad, and the Directors should, therefore, commence at Knoxville, and complete it, so that the Cars may commence running, if it be only tually acceptable to the two parties, conventions for a few miles-and extended as fast as the work can possibly be carried forward. The wisdom of this policy will be manifest when the company begin to lay down the Iron along the line, and experience the inconvenience and expense of re-shipping the immense amount of quires an immense amount of money to build a Railroad, and the sooner the road may be made to pay something the better for all con-

The old Board of Directors were continued by re-election for the ensuing year, and endorsed by the unanimous thanks of the convention for the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon them during the past- a foreign power is informal and a matter of year. The Board is as follows:

Dr. Sam'l B. Cunningham, President. WM. G. GAMMON, Sect. & Treas. SAM'L RHEA. ROBT. P. RHEA. ALFRED W. TAYLOR, A. E. JACKSON, WM. P. REEVE. J. C. MITCHEL, J. McGAUGHEY, JAS. F. BROYLES, JACOB KLEPPER, Jos. HENDERSON, Jos. SHANNON. WM. H. MOFFET, WM. HOUSTON.

Mr. Tilghman, Chief Engineer, has resigned gineer immediately, so that the progress of the Road will not be prejudiced.

We cannot well refrain from expressing our patriotic pride in beholding the success of this great enterprise. We are well acquainted with the men who laid their shoulders to the wheel and pushed it forward, and still continue at the sacrifice of individual interests, to sustain it with their best energies. Not the least conspicuous and meritorious among these, we name pleted.

See the Card of P. D. GATES, General Commercial Agent, New York. We became

President's Message,

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: fully authorised to act as Agent for this paper individuals and parties may have been disaping a different language, and not likely to harrity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merci ful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER. Within a few weeks the public mind has been filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have sincerely sympathized with his famimost important public trusts, have caused his | this communication. death to be lamented throughout the country. was submited to Congress, and we hereby ten- and have earned for him a lasting place in our

FISHERIES. In the course of the last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the U.S. and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interruption of those provisions and in London.

sels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the tion of the people, without distinction of parties. struction of the convention, to open all the other in compliance with what we think the true conouter bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. witness the manifestations of continued zeal of Notwithstanding this, the United States have, the people of upper E. Tenn., in behalf of this since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our vastly important enterprise. The Annual Meet. fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial Thursday 25th ult., the fullest published proceed- fish entering our ports were very greatly reduings we have seen, is a letter to the Knoxville | ced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty .-In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is en-WM. BRAZELTON, of New Market, as President, tering to some extent into the home consumpand Messrs. A. G. GRAHAM and JAS. BRITTON, tion. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at

> the movement in question. The circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subect as the commercial intercourse between the be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. It it is found practicable to come to an agreement mumay be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Cougress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the

revenue, will of course be reserved. CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in may last annual message. They remain in heavy Iron necessary to lay the track. It re- an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. The feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz, He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no perma-

nent arrangement was effected In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not farnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serison to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and

between the island and this country.

time as fraught with serious peril.

should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by isting circumstances, I should look upon its intions with Japan. no extraordinary political event. The quadren- corporation into our Union as a very hazardous nial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off measure. It would bring into the Confederacy with less than the usual excitement. However a population of a different national stock, speakpointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject monize with the other members. It would probof national constitutation that the choice has been ably affect in a prejudicial manner the industri-effected by the independent suffrages of a free al interests of the South; and it might revive people, undisturbed by those influences which those conflicts of opinion between the different in other countries have too often affected the pu- sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

TEHUANTEPEC AND NIAGARA DIFFICULTIES. The rejection of the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, transit, has thrown a serious obsticle in the way should be transferred from the Department of ees on the subject which exist, or may hereafter that the building appropriated to the State Dely and the public generally on this mournful oc- arise, between the governments, will be amica- partment is not fire-proof; that there is reason casion. His commanding talents, his great polit- bly adjusted. The subject, however, has already to think there are defects in its construction, ical and professional eminence, his well-tried pa- engaged the attention of the Senate of the Uni- and that the archives of the Government in triotism, and his long and faithful services; in the ted States, and requires no further comment in charge of the Department, with the precious

considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the that orders had been given for the protection of United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the purpose addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under in the convention of 1818, in reference to the one jurisdiction, and to establish the important true intent of which the two governments differ. | port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of civilized power. The proposition tions of the measure have been given both here and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be The unadjusted difference, however, between hoped that the further negotiations on the subthe two governments as to the interpretation of ject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

> RELATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA. I have the satisfaction to inform you that ex- in the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

the means for their payment. been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will eventually

be opened to our commerce. A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed by natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session .--Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to anounce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peravian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

COMMERCE ON THE PACIFIC.

have already given a great extension, and in laying those duties upon imported goods which in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing a manner as to protect and encourage the labor daily more common, and makes it desirable to by this competion to reduce the price of the the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with and just provision by Texas may avert this evil. obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at con- manufactured article to the consumer to the the provisions of law relating to that subject, our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate country policy would place the mechanic by the side of dance with it. his position, and the Board will procure an En- ous remonstrance at Madrid: and I have no rea- the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to respective commodities, and thus stimulate the protection. Besides these specific objects, the industry of the whole country, and render us the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually ben- ple. tempt could be made by no power to so great ad- tection, presents itself, and that is, whether the vantage as by the United States, whose constitu- duties levied should be upon the value of the tional system excludes every idea of distant co- article at the place of shipment, or, where it is lonial dependencies. I have accordingly been practicable, the specific duty, graduated accordindicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse under the command of a discreet and intelligent measure. All our duties are at present ad value of the patent fund, under the command of a discreet and intelligent measure. officer of the highest rank known to our ser- lorem. A certain per centage is levied on the no object more acceptable to inventors and ben- among military men. I therefore recommend the gentlemanly President of the Company, received from the Ministers of France and Engwithout disparaging the claims of others. While land, inviting the Government of the U. S. to laxation of the inhospitable and anti-social sys- found it indispensable, for the purpose of prethe Road is in the hands that have and still con- become a party with Great Britain and France tem which it has pursued for about two centu- venting fraud and perjury, to make the duties trol it, we feel satisfied that it will soon be com- to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the ries. He has been directed particularly to rethree powers should severally and collectively monstrate in the strongest language against the value in weight or measure as to justify such a disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power instructed however at the same time to give that and the duties paid should know with certainty acquainted with Mr. Gates, last Spring, in New York, and found him to be a perfect gentleman, been respectfully declined, for reasons which it objects of the United States are such and such law requires that they should levy the duty ac-For the control of th prepared to give full satisfaction in the transaction of any business that may be confided to his care.

Should it be crowned of france and England to be assured that the with success, the advantages will not be confinitive may be fabricated, and the oath by siners as "the point where it strikes the south-ba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard to give full satisfaction in the transaction in the transa

stating that in all the steps preparatory to this Were this Island comparatively destitute of expedition the Government of the United inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I States had heen materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial rela-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations. I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both n consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic ousiness. If the residue of the busithat Republic and the United States, for the ness of that kind, such as the distribution of protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of | Congressional documents, the keeping, publish Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citi- ing and distribution of the laws of the United zens of the United States who had become pro- States, the execution of the copyright law, the prietors of the rights which Mexico had confer- subject of reprieves and pardons, and some othred on one of her own citizens in regard to that er subjects relating to interior administration, of the attainment of a very desirable national State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit object. I am willing to hope that the differen- of the public service. I would also suggest collections of the manuscript papers of Wash-The settlement of the question respecting the ington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monport of San Juan de Nicaragua, and the contro- roe, are exposed to destruction by fire, A simversy between the republics of Costa Rica and ilar remark may be made of the buildings ap-Nicarauga in regard to their boundaries, was propriated to the War and Navy Departments.

> The condition of the Treasury for the fiscal car ending the 30th of June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cts. (\$49,728,386,89,) and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, \$46,007,896 20;) of which nine millions four nundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents (9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and intersts of the public debt, including the last installment of the indemnity of Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of \$14,632,136 37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the oublic debt have been made to the extent of two illions four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-mine cents \$2,456,547 49, and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that obect, whenever the stock can be procured with-

ecutive government of Venezuela has aknowl- The value of foreign merchandise imported ged some claims of the citizens of the United during the fiscal year was two hundred and sev-States, which have for many years past been en millions two hundred and forty thousand urged by our charge d'affaires at Caraccas. It one hundred and one dollars, (\$207,240,101;) is hoped that the same sense of justice will ac- and the value of domestic productions exported trate the Congress of that Republic in providing was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the and eleven dollars, (\$149,861,911:) besides sevconfederated States having opened the prospect enteen millions two hundred and and four thouof an improved state of things in that quarter, sand and twenty-six dollars (\$17,204,026) of the governments of Great Britain and France foreign merchandize exported; making the agdetermined to negotiate with the chief of the gregate of the entire exports one hundred and new Confederacy for the free access of their sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine commerce to the extensive countries watered hundred and thirty-seven dollars, (\$167,065,937; by their tributaries of the La Plata; and they exclusive of the above there was exported forave a friendly notice of this purpose to the ty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand inited States, that we might if we thought two hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$42.507. proper pursue the same course. In compliance 285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand and our charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have | six hundred and forty-three dollars, (\$5,462,643.) THE TARIFF.

In my first annual message to Congress I defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best may there adapted to remedy its evils and promote the early day. prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, otective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, is fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe n payments for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competion in our market, and he conseuently raises the price of the article sent here r sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimula ed to exertion by finding a ready market for his surpulus products, and benefitted by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires .-This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous com-Our settlement on the shores of the Pacific petition from abroad. Hence the necessity of some respects a new direction, to our commerce | the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such intercouse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The of our own citizens. Duties however, should not waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the for-Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented eign article, but should be so graduated as to of the results in such form as shall be deemed the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become by our whalemen. The application of steam to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to com- best. The apportionment of representation, on a subject of serious embarrassment to the Govthe general purposes of navigation is becoming pete with the foreigner in our own markets, and the basis of the new census, has been made by ernment. It is hoped, however, that a timely venient points on the route between Asia and lowest rate at which it can be produced. This and the recent elections have been made in accorgeneral prosperity of our States on the Pacific independent of foreign nations for the supplies requires that an attempt should be made to open | required by the habits or necessities of the peoeficial intercourse. It is obvious that this at | Another question, wholly independent of pro-

United States a reward for his fraud and perju- the course of the river to its mouth. sively that these frauds have been practiced to a the survey is subject to the following proviso: Government of its revenue; to break down the United States that the southern boundary of New honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, Mexico is not established by the Commissioner finally, to transfer the business of importation to and Surveyor of the United States farther north foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid detriment of our own citizens. I therefore down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the again most earnestly recommend the adoption | treaty." of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or

a home valuation, to prevent these frauds. a higher duty upon the raw material imported consequence of which is that the duty operated discouragment of our own citizens.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For full and detailed information in regard to our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents. The Senate not having thought proper to rati-

fy the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, unsatisfactory condition. In other parts of our territory particular districts of our country have been set apart for the

exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the diferent tribes districts of country suitable to their different habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relaions with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlenents of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians require prompt action on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minessota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have your particular care. long been a cherished object of the Government, the early part of the present year. the principal Chiefs recently visited Washington, result will be laid before you. and whilst here acknowledged in writing the agent of the Government represent that they grounds within the city of Washington. adhere to their promise, and that a council of liminary arrangements. A general emigration your favorable regard.

may therefore be confidently expected at an MEXICAN FRO

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522, 953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

In the last fiscal year there were

Located with other certificates... 115,685 Making a total of......4,870,077 In addition, there were-Reported underswamp land grants 5219,188 For Internal Improvements, rail-

Located with bounty land warrants 3,201,314

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 579,5:20 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under laud warrants, reported under swampland grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama. For the quarter ending 30 September, 1852, 243,255 acres there were sold Located with bounty land warrants 1,387,116 Located with other certificates... 15,649 Reported under swamp land grants 2484,233

Making an aggregate for the qr. of 4,131,253

CENSUS.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication

INSANE ASYLUM An appropriation of \$100,000 having been fitting of an Asylum for the insane of the District | port of the Secretary of War. of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

its incorporation into the Union at the present maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in duties which are paid by the honest one, and hundred and thirty five miles below Eagle Pass, thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the which is about two thirds of the distance along

ry. The report of the Secretary of the Treasu- The appropriation which was made at the ry heretofore made on this subject show conclu- last session of Congress for the continuation of great extent, The tendeucy is to destroy that "Provided, That no part of the appropriation high moral character for which our merchants shall be used or expended until it shall be made have long been distinguisded; to defraud the satisfactorily to appear to the President of the

My attention was drawn to this subject by a I would also again call your attention to the reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes | for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriathan upon the article manufactured from it, the tion could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careto the encouragement of the foreigner and the ful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained anexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was our relations with them have been left in a very left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their command would enable them, or at once to disband the commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of retiring to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions are expressed; for it is hardly to be suposed that there could be any objections to that part of the line which extends along the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for

rearages of pay which are justly due to them. I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provis ions by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to

received their assenf. A large tract of valua- Among the measures which seem to me of the ble territory has thus been opened for settlement | greatest importance to its prosperity are the in and cultivation, and all danger of collision with | troduction of a copious supply of water into the hese powerful and warlike bands has been hap- city of Washington, and the construction of pily removed. The removal of the remnant of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has those which were destroyed by high water in

and it is one to which my attention has been At the last session of Congress an appropriasteadily directed. Admonished by past experition was made to defray the cost of the surveys ence of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to necessary for determining the best means of remove them by military force, resort has been affording an unfailing supply of good and wholehad to concilatory measures. By the invitation some water. Some progress has been made in of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the survey, and as soon as it is completed the

Further appropriations will also be necessary obligation of their tribe to remove with the least for grading and paving the streets and avenues, possible delay. Late advices from the special and enclosing and embellishing the public I commend all these objects, together with called your attention to what seemed to me some their people has been called to make their pre- the charitable institutions of the District, to

MEXICAN FRONTIER-INDIANS. Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men, of which the army is composed nearly 8000 are employed in the defence of the newly acquired territory, (including Texas) and of emigrants proceeding thereto .-I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful, with the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasionally depredations on a portion of the Rio

Grande, owing it is believed, to the disturbed

state of that border region, the inroads of the

Indians have been effectually restrained. Experience has shown, however, that whene ver the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions, the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union she retained the ownership of all the lands with in her limits. The Government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians: but as fast as her settle ments advance, lays it off into counties, and proceeds to sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians but to compell them to resort to plunder for sub

It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interest, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants Much the larger portion of arranging and clas- of tribes within her borders, subject of course sifying the returns of the last census has been fin- to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If ished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our make the necessary provision for the publication | treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to

FORTIFICATIONS. No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1846, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced -some of them nearly completed-designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exist

I invite your attention to the remarks on this made at the last session for the purchase of a subject, and on others connected with his Desuitable site, for the crection, furnishing, and partment, contained in the accompanying re-

RIVERS AND HARBORS, Measures have been taken to carry into effect

adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into efthe law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made